

09/27/00  
jc840 U.S. PTO

09-28-00

A

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of Ravindra A. Athale and Joseph van der Gracht

Serial No.: Not yet assigned

Group Art Unit:

Filed: Herewith

Examiner:

jc921 U.S. PTO  
09/671092  
09/27/00

For: **CONTROLLED DIFFRACTION EFFICIENCY FAR FIELD VIEWING  
DEVICES**

Commissioner for Patents  
Box Patent Application  
Washington, D.C. 20231

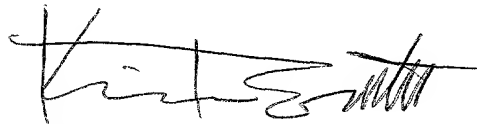
Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find the following:

1. Specification abstract and claims (5 independent, 25 dependent, 30 total)(34 pages);
2. Informal drawings ( 10 figures, 10 sheets);
3. Declaration and Power of Attorney;
4. Assignment with Recordation Sheet;
5. Verified Statement claiming Small Entity Status - Independent Inventor;
6. Verified Statement claiming Small Entity Status - Small Business Concern;
7. One check in the amount of \$513.00; and,
8. Certificate of Express mailing.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fee deficiency, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 18-1579. The Commissioner is also authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 18-1579 for any future fees connected in any way to this application. Two copies of this letter are enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,



Kevin L. Pontius  
Registration No. 37,512  
Roberts Abokhair & Mardula, LLC  
11800 Sunrise Drive, Suite 1000  
Reston, VA 20191-5302  
(703) 391-2900

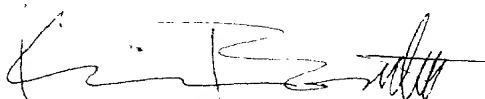
09671092 092700

CERTIFICATE OF EXPRESS MAILING

Express Mail Mailing Label Number EL702171545US

Date of Deposit: September 27, 2000

I hereby certify that the patent application of Ravindra A. Athale and Joseph van der Gracht for a **CONTROLLED DIFFRACTION EFFICIENCY FAR FIELD VIEWING DEVICES** including the specification, abstract, and claims ( 5 independent, 25 dependent, 30 total)( 34 pages); informal drawings ( 10 figures, 10 sheets); declaration and power of attorney; an assignment together with a recordation cover sheet; Verified Statement Claiming Small Entity Status - Small Business Concern; Verified Statement Claiming Small Entity status - Independent Inventor; and a check in the amount of \$513.00, are being deposited with the United States Postal Service for "Express Mail" service under 37 C.F.R. ' 1.10 on the date indicated above and are addressed to the Commissioner for Patents, Box Patent Application, Washington, D.C. 20231.



Kevin L. Pontius  
Registration No. 37,512  
Roberts Abokhair & Mardula, LLC  
11800 Sunrise Valley Drive, Suite 1000  
Reston, VA 20191-5302  
(703) 391-2900

September 27, 2000

Atty. Docket No.2462-002

SCANNED.# 18

**VERIFIED STATEMENT CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS  
(37 CFR 1.9(f) & 1.27(b))--INDEPENDENT INVENTOR**

Docket Number 2462-002

Applicant or Patentee: Ravindra A. Athale and Joseph van der GrachtSerial or Patent No.: Not Yet IssuedFiled or Issued: HerewithTitle: CONTROLLED DIFFRACTION EFFICIENCY FAR FIELD VIEWING DEVICES

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that I qualify as an independent inventor as defined in 37 CFR 1.9(c) for purposes of paying reduced fees to the Patent and Trademark Office described in:

☒ the specification filed herewith with title as listed above.

☐ the application identified above.

☐ the patent identified above.

I have not assigned, granted, conveyed or licensed and am under no obligation under convey or law to assign, grant, convey or license, any rights in the invention to any person who would not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) if that had made the invention, or to any concern which would not qualify as a business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(c).

Each person, concern or organization to which I have assigned, granted, conveyed, or licensed or am under an obligation under contract or law to assign, grant, convey, or license any rights in the invention is listed below:

☐ No such person, concern, or organization exists.

☒ Each such person, concern or organization is listed below.

**Holospex, Inc.**

Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 CFR 1.27)

I acknowledge the duty to file in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 CFR 1.28(b))

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made an information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

Ravindra A. Athale

NAME OF INVENTOR

*Ravindra A. Athale*

Signature of inventor

9/22/2000

Date

Joseph van der Gracht

NAME OF INVENTOR

*Joseph van der Gracht*

Signature of inventor

9/22/2000

Date

NAME OF INVENTOR

Signature of inventor

Date

**VERIFIED STATEMENT CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS**

Docket Number 2462-002

**(37 CFR 1.9(f) & 1.27(c))--SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN**Applicant or Patentee: Ravindra A. Athale and Joseph van der GrachtSerial or Patent No.: Not Yet IssuedFiled or Issued: HerewithTitle: CONTROLLED DIFFRACTION EFFICIENCY FAR FIELD VIEWING DEVICES

I hereby declare that I am

- ☐ the owner of the small business concern identified below:  
☒ an official of the small business concern empowered to act on behalf of the concern identified below:

NAME OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN Holospex, Inc.ADDRESS OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN 10941 Kathleen Court Columbia, MD 21044

I hereby declare that the above identified small business concern qualifies as a small business concern as defined in 13 CFR 121.12, and reproduced in 37 CFR 1.9(d), for purposes of paying reduced fees to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, in that the number of employees of the concern, including those of its affiliates, does not exceed 500 persons. For purposes of this statement, (1) the number of employees of the business concern is the average over the previous fiscal year of the concern of the persons employed on a full-time, part-time or temporary basis during each of the pay periods of the fiscal year, and (2) concerns are affiliates of each other when either, directly or indirectly, one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the small business concern identified above with regard to the invention described in:

- ☒ the specification filed herewith with title as listed above.  
☐ the application identified above.  
☐ the patent identified above.

If the rights held by the above identified small business concern are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights in the invention must file separate verified statements averring to their status as small entities, and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who would not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) if that person made the invention, or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d), or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).

Each person, concern, or organization having any rights in the invention is listed below:

- ☒ no such person, concern or organization exists.  
☐ each such person, concern or organization is listed below.

Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 CFR 1.27).

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlements to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate (37 CFR 1.289(b))

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

NAME OF PERSON SIGNING Joseph van der GrachtTITLE OF PERSON IF OTHER THAN OWNER PresidentADDRESS OF PERSON SIGNING 10941 Kathleen Court, Columbia, MD 21044SIGNATURE Joseph van der GrachtDATE 9/22/2000

1 Title: **CONTROLLED DIFFRACTION EFFICIENCY FAR FIELD VIEWING**  
2 **DEVICES**

3 Inventors: **Ravindra A. Athale and Joseph van der Gracht**  
4

5 **CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

6 This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) from U.S. provisional  
7 application no. 60/156,406, filed September 28, 1999. The 60/156,406 application is  
8 incorporated herein by reference in its entirety for all purposes.

9 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

10 **1. Field of the Invention**

11 This invention relates to controlling the brightness of light patterns created by a  
12 hologram. More specifically, this invention balances the brightness of a far field  
13 holographic light pattern and the clarity of a scene when viewed through a far field  
14 viewing device.

15 **2. Background Information**

16 Holograms of many different types have become commonplace in modern society.  
17 They are used as ornaments and as novelty items, as well as security devices on credit  
18 cards. A hologram is a pattern recorded on a substrate that provides a predetermined light  
19 diffraction effect.

20 There are many different types of holograms that are differentiated from one  
21 another by their optical properties and behavior. Most of the commonly seen holograms  
22 depend upon reflection of light from the hologram to the observer's eye. Less commonly  
23 seen are transmission type holograms wherein light passes through the hologram.

1           When an observer looks through a far field hologram at a scene that contains  
2 compact bright points of light, the observer sees holographic diffracted light patterns  
3 associated with each bright point location. We define this unique form of display  
4 holography as a far field viewing application. Far field viewing devices are made up of  
5 physical apertures (or frames) and far field holograms combined in a way designed for  
6 viewing a scene and superimposing holographic light patterns around each compact bright  
7 point of light in the scene.

8           Referring to **Fig. 1**, a far field viewing device containing of a far field hologram **10**  
9 mounted in a frame **12** is illustrated. The far field viewing device is placed in front of an  
10 observer's eye **14**. The observer's eye **14** looks through far field hologram **10** mounted in  
11 frame **12** at a scene containing at least one bright compact source of light **16**. Each point  
12 in the scene is viewed through a utilized hologram area **18**. Schematic depictions of a tree  
13 and a star represent scene elements **20** that the observer wants to see in sharp focus.

14           Examples of far field viewing devices include the eyeglass device containing far  
15 field holograms as described in U.S. Patent no. 5,546,198, as well as far field holograms  
16 mounted in windows. Ordinarily, a human observer looks through a far field device.  
17 Additionally, far field devices can also be incorporated into film-based or electronic image  
18 capture devices, such as still or motion cameras.

19           An example of an algorithm for calculating computer generated holograms is  
20 described by Gallagher and Liu. See N.C. Gallagher and B. Liu, "Method for Computing  
21 Kinoforms That Reduces Image Reconstruction Error" Applied Optics, v. 12, pp.2328-  
22 2335 (1973). The output of the algorithm is a set of numerical values. Each value  
23 corresponds to the desired complex transmittance at a different spatial location on the  
24 physical hologram. The resultant data set is used to drive any of a variety of fabrication

1 methods which impose the desired transmittance values onto a physical substrate. There  
2 are a number of methods for producing a physical computer generated hologram from a  
3 set of data. These are summarized in the textbook MICROOPTICS [editor Hans P. Herzig,  
4 published by Taylor and Francis, London 1997] in chapters 4 and 5. An original hologram  
5 can be used as a master and copied or replicated using a variety of techniques as discussed  
6 in chapter of 7 of Herzig's MICROOPTICS.

7 Referring to **Fig. 2**, an idealized view of the overall scene as seen through an ideal  
8 far field viewing device is illustrated. The ideal view contains a well-focused  
9 representation of scene elements **220** in addition to a desired diffracted light pattern **222**  
10 produced by light diffracted by the far field hologram adjacent a bright compact source of  
11 light **216**. In the example, the hologram has been tailored to diffract the light pattern in the  
12 form of letters spelling the word "NOEL". Fig. 2 shows only one bright compact point of  
13 light to keep the illustration simple. In the case where many such sources of light are  
14 present, the desired diffraction pattern will surround each bright compact source of light.

15 A salient aspect of far field viewing applications that is different from most display  
16 hologram applications is that the observer is encouraged not to focus all of the attention on  
17 the holographic diffracted light pattern. Instead, the observer focuses on an overall scene  
18 in a unique combination with the holographic diffracted light patterns at each bright point  
19 source of light present in the scene. Accordingly, it is important for the viewing device to  
20 present a clear image of the scene while also presenting bright holographic light patterns.

21 It is also desirable for a far field viewing device to have a loose tolerance for the  
22 distance between the observer's eye and the hologram so that the viewer is not forced to  
23 maintain a particular position relative to the far field viewing device.

1           Additionally, it is desirable for the hologram in a far field viewing application to be  
2           capable of producing relatively large diffracted light patterns containing fine spatial detail.

3           The problem of balancing the clarity of the scene and the brightness of the  
4           holographic light patterns is not common in display holography. In most applications of  
5           display holography, the hologram is designed to diffract as much of the light as possible to  
6           create the brightest possible holographic reconstruction. Such a hologram is said to have  
7           high diffraction efficiency. The push in the industry is directed to design methods and  
8           fabrication processes that maximize the diffraction efficiency of display holograms since  
9           most applications of display holography call for maximum brightness in the holographic  
10          reconstruction.

11          Referring to **Fig. 3**, a view through a high diffraction efficiency far field hologram  
12          is illustrated. The scene elements appear as blurred images **324** when viewed through a  
13          far field transmission hologram having a high diffraction efficiency. Fig. 3 also shows  
14          that such a far field hologram also produces an undesired diffracted light pattern **326**,  
15          symmetrically disposed about a bright compact light source **316** in the form of a mirror  
16          image of desired diffracted light pattern **322**.

17          In contrast, our goal for far field viewing applications is to attain a diffraction  
18          efficiency that is often considerably less than the diffraction efficiency produced by  
19          standard methods for designing and fabricating holograms. When a highly efficient far  
20          field hologram is used in a far field viewing application, the diffracted light patterns are  
21          bright but the scene appears blurred. This effect on the view of the scene is much like  
22          looking through a light diffusing piece of shower glass, and it is undesirable since  
23          viewing, not obscuration, is desired. On the other hand, when the hologram has low  
24          diffraction efficiency the scene observed through the hologram appears well focused, but

1 the holographic light patterns surrounding the point sources of light in the scene are not  
2 sufficiently bright.

3 Whereas the prior art provides no way to simultaneously maximize the scene  
4 clarity and the brightness of the holographic light patterns, we recognize that the  
5 diffraction efficiency of the hologram should be chosen to strike an optimum balance  
6 between the un-diffracted energy and the energy in the desired diffracted light pattern.  
7 The optimum diffraction efficiency can depend on the nature of the desired holographic  
8 pattern as well as the expected scene characteristics. Thus, flexible and simple control in  
9 achieving the desired diffraction efficiency of the hologram is needed.

10 One broad approach to the problem of reducing diffraction efficiency would be to  
11 start with an established method that produces high diffraction efficiency and to modify  
12 the approach to obtain reduced diffraction efficiency. The need for intentionally reducing  
13 diffraction efficiency of a far field hologram in a controlled manner has not been  
14 recognized in the prior art. In contrast, we have made it a goal to increase the amount of  
15 un-diffracted light by reducing the amount of energy in the desired diffracted light pattern.  
16 Preferably, the modified process should not substantially increase the energy into  
17 undesired diffracted distributions that would distract from the desired diffracted pattern.

18 An unsatisfactory solution would be to modify standard hologram fabrication  
19 processes by adjusting process parameters to achieve the desired diffraction efficiency. In  
20 an amplitude hologram, it is possible to reduce the diffraction efficiency by reducing the  
21 transmittance contrast of the hologram. The transmittance contrast is a measure of the  
22 ratio of the highest transmittance to the lowest transmittance. Lowering the transmission  
23 contrast would in fact make the diffracted pattern weaker and improve the see-through  
24 performance of the hologram as desired. A significant drawback is that nonstandard

1 processes would have to be developed to accomplish this. The use of nonstandard  
2 processes leads to increased costs and increased process variations.

3 In a binary phase hologram, it is possible to reduce the diffraction efficiency by  
4 changing the phase modulation depth. The phase modulation depth is a measure of the  
5 maximum optical path length difference between the two transmittance states in the  
6 hologram. As in the amplitude case, implementation of this solution would require  
7 processes that need tight control over transmittance contrast or phase modulation depth.  
8 Such processes are difficult to establish and maintain. These problems lead to increased  
9 costs and questionable repeatability, since non-standard fabrication procedures would be  
10 needed.

11 Additionally, a significant limitation of amplitude holograms and binary phase  
12 holograms is their restriction to Hermitian symmetric holographic light reconstruction  
13 patterns. Hermitian symmetry means that the desired reconstruction pattern is always  
14 accompanied by a copy of the pattern that is rotated by 180 degrees about the un-diffracted  
15 component. This undesired symmetric diffraction pattern in the form of a mirror image of  
16 the desired pattern is distracting in many cases. Furthermore, the undesired diffraction  
17 pattern takes up a large space that could otherwise be used to create larger and more  
18 complicated desired diffracted light patterns.

19 As discussed in our previous patent, U.S.P. 5,546,198, multilevel phase computer  
20 generated holograms (CGH's) can diffract light into asymmetric light patterns thus  
21 eliminating the distracting reversed diffracted copy and enabling a larger area for more  
22 complicated light patterns. In practice, such holograms are highly efficient and have poor  
23 see-through performance resulting in a severely blurred scene when used in a far field  
24 viewing device. The idea of decreasing diffraction efficiency by modifying process

1 parameters is not an available option for multilevel phase CGH's. Unlike the case of  
2 binary CGH's, intentionally reducing the phase modulation to reduce diffraction efficiency  
3 of a multilevel CGH has serious undesirable consequences. As the phase modulation  
4 depth decreases, the diffraction efficiency does decrease but an additional diffracted  
5 pattern appears in the form of a reversed copy of the desired pattern. In practice, the  
6 strength of this reversed copy eliminates the advantage of multilevel phase holograms.

7 Referring to **Fig. 4**, a view of the scene through a multilevel phase CGH far field  
8 transmission hologram is illustrated. In this view, an undesired symmetric diffraction  
9 pattern has been eliminated so that only a desired diffraction pattern **422** is seen adjacent a  
10 bright compact light source **416**. Elements of the natural scene are blurred as represented  
11 by blurred images **424**.

12 Thus, an alternative form of the multilevel phase CGH is needed to balance see-  
13 through performance with the desired holographic reconstruction without introducing  
14 additional undesired diffracted light.

15 U.S. Patent no. 5,210,625 and U.S. Patent no. 5,278,008 disclose a multi-step  
16 process for modifying the diffraction efficiency of optically generated holograms without  
17 adjusting the contrast transmittance or the phase modulation depth over the whole  
18 hologram area. The disclosures of these patents are directed to beam splitting and  
19 redirecting holograms. They are silent regarding far field holograms, as well as  
20 information bearing holograms.

21 The process disclosed by the '625 and '008 Patents is not applicable to far field  
22 viewing devices. The disclosed aspect of introducing an unresolvable pattern of clear  
23 regions may be workable for image plane and Fresnel holograms when attention is focused  
24 at or near the plane of the hologram and may be useful for some beam redirection

1 applications for which it is taught. However, the '625 and '008 disclosures do not  
2 recognize that the apertures defining the clear regions contribute to undesired diffracted  
3 light as well as un-diffracted light. The practical result is that the teachings of the '625  
4 and '008 Patents cannot be applied to far field viewing applications because the small size  
5 of the unresolvable regions produces undesirable diffraction artifacts that compete with the  
6 desired reconstructions of far field holograms when bright compact sources of light are  
7 present in the scene.

8 Furthermore, the process of introducing unresolvable flat regions as the '625 and  
9 '008 Patents can introduce undesirable degradation in the see-through performance of  
10 holograms creating a blurred scene. The prior art concept of resolving the flat regions  
11 really loses meaning for holograms that are situated near the pupil of the eye as in the case  
12 of many far field viewing devices. Thus, different considerations are needed.

13 Moreover, the multi-step process disclosed by the '625 and '008 Patents is  
14 cumbersome and is not appropriate for computer generated holography.

15 What would be useful would be far field viewing devices incorporating holograms  
16 with diffraction efficiency adjusted to provide robust control over the balance between the  
17 clarity of the scene and the brightness of the holographic light pattern appearing at each  
18 bright point of light while minimizing undesired diffracted light patterns.

#### 19 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 It is an object of the present invention to provide a far field hologram viewing  
21 device.

22 It is another object of the present invention to provide a method of manufacturing a  
23 far field hologram.

1 It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a far field hologram  
2 viewing device through which a scene may be viewed by an observer in combination with  
3 holographic diffracted light patterns at each bright point source of light present in the  
4 scene.

5 It is still another object of the present invention to provide a far field hologram  
6 viewing device which produces a desired reconstruction pattern that is not accompanied  
7 by a copy of the pattern that is rotated by 180 degrees about an un-diffracted component.

8 It is an object of the invention to provide a robust approach to controlling  
9 diffraction efficiency of far field holograms in order to achieve a balance between the  
10 clarity of the scene and the brightness of the holographic light pattern appearing due to  
11 each bright point of light while controlling undesired diffracted light patterns.

12 It is another object of the invention to control the diffraction efficiency for  
13 multilevel phase computer generated holograms that are not limited to producing  
14 symmetrical holographic light patterns, and therefore allow for larger and more detailed  
15 diffracted light patterns than are possible with amplitude holograms and binary phase  
16 holograms.

17 It is yet another object of the invention to establish a procedure that is consistent  
18 with established cost-effective hologram fabrication processes.

19 It is a further object of the invention to provide the balance between the clarity of  
20 the scene and the brightness of the holographic light patterns without requiring a tight  
21 tolerance on the relative positions of the hologram and an observer's eye.

22 The present invention includes far field viewing devices employing novel reduced  
23 diffraction efficiency far field holograms having regions of spatially varying diffraction

0042360-26072950

1 efficiency to provide robust control over the balance between scene clarity and  
2 holographic light pattern brightness.

3 This invention pertains to the design of optimized far field viewing devices that  
4 simultaneously produce bright far field holographic light patterns and achieve good see-  
5 through performance to present a well focused scene. The implementation of the  
6 hologram is critical to achieve the desired viewing conditions.

7 Some of the above objects are obtained by a viewing device for viewing by a user.  
8 The device includes a support structure and a far field transmission hologram. The far  
9 field transmission hologram is supported by the support structure, and the far field  
10 transmission hologram has a graphic image encoded therein. When the support structure  
11 is disposed in a viewing position of the user, the graphic image is superimposed, with  
12 substantially no reversed diffracted copy of the graphic image, on a natural scene as  
13 viewed by the user through the hologram. The superimposed graphic image and the  
14 natural scene are viewable by the user in combination with substantial clarity.

15 Some of the above objects are also obtained by such a viewing device where the  
16 support structure takes the form of a spectacle frame having lens apertures. The far field  
17 transmission hologram is disposed in one or both of the lens apertures of the frame.

18 Others of the above objects are obtained by an optical device having a reflective  
19 far field hologram, where the hologram is a fill factor modulated far field hologram.

20 Certain of the above objects are obtained by a method of generating a far field  
21 transmission hologram. The method includes the step of altering an optical property of a  
22 substrate to form a substantially shift-invariant far field hologram that has a graphic image  
23 encoded therein. The alteration of the optical property produces a high diffraction

1 efficiency. The method also includes the step of substituting a low diffraction efficiency  
2 pattern for at least one selected region of the far field hologram.

3 Some of the above objects are also obtained by a filter for use with a camera that  
4 has a light gathering path and an image sensor. The filter includes a far field transmission  
5 hologram that has a graphic image encoded therein. The far field transmission hologram  
6 is adapted for mounting in the light gathering path. When the far field transmission  
7 hologram is mounted in the light gathering path, the graphic image is superimposed, with  
8 substantially no reversed diffracted copy of the graphic image, on a natural scene as  
9 viewed by the image sensor through the hologram. The superimposed graphic image and  
10 the natural scene are viewable by the image sensor in combination with substantial clarity.

#### 11 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

12 Additional objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent in the  
13 following detailed description read in conjunction with the accompanying drawing figures.

14 Fig. 1 illustrates schematically a human observer looking through a far field  
15 viewing device.

16 Fig. 2 illustrates a view for an observer of a scene while looking through an ideal  
17 far field viewing device.

18 Fig. 3 illustrates a view for an observer of a scene while looking through a high  
19 diffraction efficiency far field hologram.

20 Fig. 4 illustrates a view for an observer of a scene while looking through a  
21 conventional multilevel phase CGH.

22 Fig. 5 illustrates an SVDEFF hologram.

23 Fig. 6 illustrates a diffraction pattern produced by a square aperture.

1 Fig. 7 illustrates a diffraction pattern produced by a multilevel phase FFMFF  
2 hologram with small square low-diffraction regions.

3 Fig. 8 illustrates a view for an observer looking through a far field viewing device  
4 employing FFMFF hologram with excessively large low diffracting regions.

5 Fig. 9 illustrates a view of an FFMFF hologram according to a preferred  
6 embodiment of the present invention.

7 Fig. 10 illustrates a controlled diffraction efficiency far field viewing device  
8 wherein FFMFF holograms are incorporated into the lens apertures of a spectacle frame  
9 according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

#### 10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

11 A standard far field hologram is typically optimized to create maximum brightness  
12 holographic light patterns and consists of highly diffracting regions over the face of the  
13 entire hologram. According to the present invention, a far field viewing device includes a  
14 hologram with a diffraction efficiency chosen to balance the clarity of the scene with the  
15 brightness of the holographic light reconstructions.

16 The desired clarity of the scene is such that the natural scene can be appreciated  
17 without undue effort. In other words, it is desired that the observer still be able discern the  
18 aesthetic qualities of the natural scene while looking through the far field transmission  
19 hologram. Good tests for scene clarity (since aesthetic discernment is too cumbersome to  
20 evaluate) assess how well an observer can read while looking through the holograms. A  
21 near-reading test is to determine whether the observer looking through the holograms can  
22 still read text of a standard publishing font size at what would ordinarily be a comfortable  
23 reading distance for that person. A far-reading test is to determine whether the observer  
24 looking through the holograms can make out street signs and road signs without undue

1 effort. Alternately, standard comparative visual acuity tests would be useful in evaluating  
2 whether vision of scenery through the far field transmission holograms is substantially  
3 clear if it meets an objective standard, e.g., a "20/40" standard.

4 According to one embodiment of the present invention, the local diffraction  
5 efficiency of the far field hologram is modified in a systematic way. Far field holograms  
6 intended for far field viewing applications are typically designed to exhibit shift-  
7 invariance. This means that as the far field hologram is translated laterally with respect to  
8 an illuminating beam of light, the intensity distribution of the diffracted light pattern does  
9 not change substantially. This also means that the entire hologram need not be illuminated  
10 to produce the desired diffracted pattern. In practice, illuminating a very small portion of  
11 the hologram will still reproduce the entire diffracted pattern. Note that if the portion is  
12 made too small, the quality of the diffracted light pattern will degrade excessively. We  
13 define a unit hologram region as the smallest portion of the overall hologram that produces  
14 an acceptable quality diffracted pattern. Preferably, far field holograms used for far field  
15 viewing applications are composed of spatially repeated copies of a unit hologram.

16 Similarly, for a fixed position hologram, the eye can make small rapid movements  
17 without changing the diffracted light pattern. This shift-invariant property is generally  
18 desirable so that the viewer does not need to maintain a rigidly fixed position with respect  
19 to the hologram.

20 In the case of a far field hologram illuminated by a beam of light, shift-invariance  
21 means that as the far field hologram is translated laterally with respect to an illuminating  
22 beam of light, the intensity distribution of the diffracted light pattern does not change  
23 substantially.



1 conventional far field hologram, the individual diffraction efficiencies of the minimum  
2 probe diameter regions are identical except for small random variations.

3 The present invention employs a novel form of a far field hologram having  
4 systematically locally varying diffraction efficiency. This locally varying diffraction  
5 efficiency is preferably manipulated to create a particular desired effective diffraction  
6 efficiency when averaged over an area corresponding to the utilized hologram area **18**  
7 (refer to Fig. 1). We call this novel hologram a Spatially Varying Diffraction Efficiency  
8 Far Field (SVDEFF) hologram.

9 Referring to **Fig. 5**, an SVDEFF hologram is illustrated. The SVDEFF hologram  
10 is made up of intentionally high diffraction efficiency regions **528**, which generate the  
11 desired diffracted light patterns, and low diffraction efficiency regions **530**, which possess  
12 low diffraction efficiency and generate another set of weakly diffracted light patterns. The  
13 size of the low efficiency regions only needs to be small with respect to the utilized  
14 hologram area **18** and is much larger than the minimum probe diameter area of a standard  
15 shift-invariant far field hologram. The size of the intentionally low efficiency regions can  
16 even be much larger than the unit hologram area provided that the unit hologram area is  
17 small with respect to the utilized hologram area.

18 According to one embodiment of the present invention, a special case of the  
19 SVDEFF hologram that we call a Fill Factor Modulated Far Field (FFMFF) hologram is  
20 utilized. In such FFMFF holograms, the low diffracting regions **530** are highly  
21 transmissive and nearly optically flat regions with effectively zero diffraction efficiency.  
22 The fill factor is the percentage of the holographic surface that contains the intentionally  
23 high diffracting regions. Introducing low diffracting regions **530** can be likened to  
24 punching holes through the hologram. The size, shape and distribution of the low

1        diffracting regions **530** are important design parameters that affect the usefulness of the  
2        resultant holograms in the context of a far field viewing device.

3                When the size, shape and distribution of the low diffracting regions **530** are chosen  
4        appropriately, the primary effect is to lower the brightness of the holographic light patterns  
5        while simultaneously increasing the scene clarity. Control over the percentage fill of the  
6        diffracting region of the hologram over the utilized hologram area **18** controls the effective  
7        diffraction efficiency of the hologram and adjusts the balance between holographic light  
8        pattern brightness and the scene clarity. Increasing the fill factor increases the effective  
9        diffraction efficiency and tends to brighten the diffracted light patterns at the expense of  
10       scene clarity. Decreasing the fill factor decreases the effective diffraction efficiency and  
11       tends to increase scene clarity at the expense of reducing the brightness of the diffracted  
12       light patterns.

13               In addition to the primary effect of increasing scene clarity, the addition of low  
14        diffracting regions **530** creates a secondary effect of introducing undesired diffracted light  
15        patterns that distract from the desired holographic reconstructions. This can be understood  
16        by considering diffraction by a mask that is clear in the regions corresponding to the low  
17        diffracting regions **530** of an FFMFF hologram and opaque in the regions corresponding to  
18        the high diffracting regions **528**. Such a mask will produce a unique far field diffraction  
19        pattern corresponding to the shape of low diffracting regions **530**. This same diffraction  
20        pattern will be produced by the corresponding FFMFF hologram and in many cases will  
21        distract from the desired holographic reconstruction. In the example of Fig. 5, the low  
22        diffraction efficiency regions **530** are regularly spaced square regions.

Referring to **Fig. 6**, a far field diffraction pattern is illustrated. A clear square aperture produces a far field diffraction pattern and consists of a main central spot **632** and multiple diffracted spots **634**.

Referring to **Fig. 7**, a view of a single compact point of light as seen through an FFMFF hologram with square low diffracting regions with inappropriate sizes is illustrated. An undesired diffracted pattern corresponding to the square low diffracting regions is shown consisting of a main central spot **732** and unwanted diffracted spots **734** as well as a desired diffracted light pattern **722** produced by high diffraction efficiency regions. The lack of an unwanted mirror image of the desired diffracted pattern implies that the high diffracting regions are in the form of a multilevel phase CGH. The unwanted diffracted spots **734** can be very bright in practice and distract from the appearance of desired diffracted pattern **722**.

One solution to the problem of the distracting undesired diffracted pattern is to reduce the size of the square low diffracting regions in order to increase the spacing between the undesired diffracted spots so that the first unwanted diffracted spot is out beyond the extent of desired diffracted light pattern **722**. In the specific case of the grid of square low diffracting regions, the designer would then decrease the size of the individual squares while attempting to maintain the same overall percentage fill factor by appropriately reducing the spacing between regions. The choice of very small regions can push unwanted diffracted spots **734** further out beyond the extent of the desired diffracted light pattern **722**. However, the central spot **732** of the undesired diffraction pattern broadens and corresponds to serious degradation in see-through performance and is manifested as considerable blurring of the scene.

1 We prefer to make the low diffracting regions **530** as large as possible. The effect  
2 of sufficiently large low diffracting regions **530** is to make the overall undesired  
3 diffraction pattern small with respect to the desired diffracted light pattern **722** thus  
4 minimizing the distraction. Simultaneously, the central spot **732** of the undesired  
5 diffraction pattern narrows and this results in practice in improved see-through  
6 performance leading to a sharper focus of scene elements.

7 Although we prefer making low diffracting regions as large as possible, the size  
8 cannot be increased without limit. The upper limit on the size is illustrated, referring to  
9 **Fig. 8**, where a large low diffraction region size relative to the utilized hologram area **818**  
10 has been chosen and the spacing has been chosen to preserve a fifty percent fill factor.  
11 The utilized hologram area **818** is determined by a number of factors including the size of  
12 the pupil of the eye **814** and the distance between the eye and the far field viewing device  
13 (a hologram **810** mounted in a frame **812**). When the hologram **810** is situated within a  
14 few centimeters of the eye **814**, the utilized hologram area **818** is relatively small and, as  
15 shown in Fig. 8, the observer looks only through a low diffracting region **830** when one of  
16 the apertures is co-centered with the center of the pupil of the eye. In that case, the  
17 resultant effective fill factor over the utilized hologram area is zero and the observer will  
18 see no holographic light reconstructions. The other extreme occurs when the hologram  
19 **810** is shifted laterally such that the field-of-view of the eye only permits highly  
20 diffracting regions **828** of the hologram **810** to affect the view. In that case, the resultant  
21 effective fill factor is 100 percent and the view of the scene elements will be blurred.  
22 Other spatial shifts of the hologram **810** of Fig. 8 relative to the eye **814** will produce  
23 different effective fill factors.

1 It is desirable to have an effective fill factor that is independent of the relative  
2 position of the eye and the hologram. In order to achieve a position independent effective  
3 fill factor, the size of the low diffracting regions and the repeat spacing should be chosen  
4 such that several low diffracting regions are contained within each utilized hologram area.  
5 According to the preferred embodiment, the number of low diffracting regions contained  
6 in the utilized hologram area is in the range of about five or more.

7 In addition to choosing an effective size, the shape of the low diffracting regions  
8 should also be selected to further decrease the distracting effect of undesired diffracted  
9 light. It is desirable to use low diffracting region shapes that spread the diffracted energy  
10 out over a larger area rather than producing concentrated spots of undesired diffracted  
11 energy. As an example, circular low diffracting region shapes spread the undesired  
12 diffracted energy into rings of light surrounding the main central spot that have lower  
13 energy values per area than do the spots diffracted by comparable size square low  
14 diffracting regions.

15 Referring to **Fig. 9**, a preferred embodiment of an FFMFF hologram **910** with  
16 circularly shaped low diffracting regions **930** distributed across a region of high diffraction  
17 efficiency **928** is illustrated. In this illustrated embodiment, over sixteen low diffracting  
18 regions **930** fall inside a utilized hologram area **918**. Alternatively, the shapes of the low  
19 diffracting regions may be carefully chosen such that any diffracted light would fall on  
20 bright regions of the desired holographic reconstruction and hence create minimal  
21 distraction.

22 Referring to **Fig. 10**, a preferred embodiment of a controlled diffraction efficiency  
23 far field viewing device **1000** is illustrated, wherein FFMFF holograms **1010** are  
24 incorporated into the lens apertures of a spectacle frame **1012**. Each of the FFMFF

holograms **1010** has a distribution of both high diffraction efficiency regions **1028** and low diffraction efficiency regions **1030**. The combination of FFMFF holograms **1010** with spectacle frames **1012** provides a viewing device **1000** that very naturally prompts a person to don the device so that the holograms are juxtaposed with respect to the person's eyes for easy viewing of the natural scene combined with the holographic images produced by the holograms.

The distribution of the low diffracting regions **1030** is preferably tailored to optimize the far field viewing device **1000**. A regular grid of apertures produces a sampling effect in the diffraction pattern that manifests itself as a fine grid structure superimposed on the diffraction pattern. An irregular spacing of the apertures (as shown in Fig. 10) reduces this sometimes distracting sampling effect.

A practical design example is given below to illustrate the design considerations given above. Consider a computer generated multilevel phase far field hologram designed to produce an asymmetric holographic reconstruction around each bright point of light when incorporated into a far field viewing device. The device may be embodied in many forms including an eyeglass worn or held close to the eye or a window mounted device. In the case of the window mounted device the observer might stand as close to the window as possible, so a choice of approximately two centimeters between the eye and the hologram is appropriate for the cases of both the eyeglass and the window application. Such a design approach for the window mounted hologram will also work when the observer is far from the hologram. The choice of a small utilized hologram area is a conservative one. In an application that precludes the observer from standing very close to the window, larger low diffracting regions can be used.

1 For multilevel phase holograms produced with known fabrication methods, a fill  
2 factor ranging from about 50 to 80 percent is preferred as producing a pleasing balance  
3 between scene clarity and reconstruction brightness. Selection of a most preferred value  
4 from within this general range depends on the ambient light level in the scene, the nature  
5 of the holographic reconstruction and subjective interpretation of the viewers.

6 According to a working example, we use the particular goal of 75 percent fill  
7 factor. According to our empirical data, for a screen placed two centimeters from the eye,  
8 a typical human viewer looks through a utilized hologram area **18** having a size of about 1  
9 cm in diameter. A reasonable design for SVDEFF holograms employs circular low  
10 diffracting regions **30** having a diameter of 1 mm and a mean center-to-center spacing of  
11 approximately 1.8 mm. A 1 cm diameter utilized hologram area will allow approximately  
12 25 such low diffracting regions to contribute to the view of the scene. This configuration  
13 produces an effective fill factor that remains close to 75 percent even when the hologram  
14 is translated laterally with respect to the eye. The diameter of the circularly shaped low  
15 diffracting regions proves to be sufficiently large to concentrate the undesired diffraction  
16 pattern such that it creates minimal distraction from typical holographic reconstructions.

17 Physical fabrication of an SVDEFF CGH takes advantage of established CGH  
18 fabrication methods without any need for nonstandard modifications. Instead, the  
19 distribution of the low diffracting regions can be incorporated directly into the computer  
20 generated hologram data prior to fabrication. In general, computer generated holograms  
21 are produced by using numerical algorithms to calculate phase and amplitude  
22 transmittance values that will result in a desired far field diffraction pattern.

23 Each value corresponds to the desired transmittance at a different spatial location  
24 on the physical hologram. The resultant data set is used to drive any of a variety of

1 fabrication methods that impose the desired transmittance values onto a physical substrate.  
2 In order to create the special case of an FFMFF CGH, a standard far field hologram  
3 algorithm is initially employed to generate a data set to produce a standard shift-invariant  
4 and highly efficient far field hologram. The designer then determines the necessary fill  
5 factor to lower the effective diffraction efficiency by the desired amount. Then the size,  
6 shape and distribution of the low diffracting regions are determined. Finally, data values  
7 corresponding to the low diffraction regions of the FFMFF CGH are set to unity  
8 transmittance with a constant relative phase. The modified data set is then used as the  
9 input to a standard CGH physical fabrication procedure.

10 Optionally, in the event that the cost of manufacturing individual holograms in this  
11 manner is excessive, the hologram is used as a master and copied or replicated using a  
12 variety of techniques. As an alternative, a standard far field hologram is used as a master  
13 and the replication procedure is modified to introduce the low diffracting regions at the  
14 replication stage.

15 The above-described procedure permits a hologram producer to choose the size,  
16 shape and distribution of the low diffracting regions according to the guidelines described.  
17 However, the present invention is not limited to a production method that incorporates so  
18 much human input. The present invention encompasses production procedures where an  
19 automated algorithm incorporates the design of the size, shape and distribution of the low  
20 diffracting regions into the calculation of the hologram. Such an automated approach  
21 would also provide the improvements in the effectiveness of SVDEFF CGH's according to  
22 the various embodiments of the present invention.

23 Similarly, a CGH designer can arrive at an SVDEFF hologram approximating an  
24 FFMFF hologram in an indirect fashion without directly incorporating the low diffracting

1 regions into the hologram characteristics. Such an indirect method is achieved by  
2 specifying the overall hologram reconstruction as a combination of the desired diffracted  
3 pattern and a weak diffraction pattern such as might be expected from the circular low  
4 diffracting regions of an FFMFF hologram. A well implemented algorithm would  
5 ultimately converge to a subclass of an SVDEFF hologram having substantially low  
6 diffracting regions distributed throughout the otherwise high diffraction efficiency  
7 hologram. These indirectly designed holograms would differ from an FFMFF hologram in  
8 that the transitions from low diffraction efficiency regions to high diffraction efficiency  
9 regions would tend to be less sharp than the transitions of the simpler FFMFF special case.

10 There are numerous variations possible according to alternate embodiments of the  
11 basic embodiments described above. These various embodiments are grouped according  
12 to the aspect of the resultant device that they pertain to. This list is meant to be illustrative  
13 and not exhaustive. Furthermore, numerous combinations can be constructed by taking  
14 different variations from each of the aspects discussed below.

15 A first class of alternate embodiments is based on variations of the high diffraction  
16 regions of the hologram.

17 Although the above description emphasizes multilevel phase CGH's in the  
18 specification, the method also applies to binary and continuous amplitude CGH's, binary  
19 phase CGH's and all optically recorded far field holograms. Since the maximum  
20 diffraction efficiency obtained with each of these different processes of producing  
21 holograms is significantly different, the corresponding optimum fill-factors will also be  
22 significantly different.

23 According to an alternate embodiment, the high diffraction regions that contain the  
24 far field holograms for generating the desired light patterns are themselves spatially

1       varying. Thus, different high diffraction efficiency regions of the hologram could produce  
2       different light patterns. Such a configuration, as a natural result, causes an observer to see  
3       different light patterns in different parts of the scene.

4               Some alternate embodiments are based on various ways that the image generation  
5       is conditioned upon the frequency of light of the light source impinging the hologram.  
6       Multi-level phase far field holograms can be made to respond in a color selective manner  
7       if the phase modulation is chosen correctly. For example, a multi-level far field hologram  
8       that has been designed to work with red light will create a holographic image only when a  
9       point-like light source of red color is viewed through it. For all other colors, the hologram  
10      will not produce the encoded holographic image. Similarly the optical phase modulation  
11      can be adjusted so that the hologram responds to blue or green light. A single far field  
12      hologram can then contain regions that are tuned to lights of different colors in producing  
13      different images. When a white light point source is viewed through such a hologram, it  
14      will produce a multi-color image that is a superposition of individual images encoded in  
15      far field holograms tuned to different colors. The technique for describing the design of a  
16      color-selective far field hologram by adjusting optical phase modulation has been  
17      described by Barton, Blair and Taghizadeh. *See* Ian M. Barton, Paul Blair, Mohammad R.  
18      Taghizadeh "Dual-Wavelength Operation Diffractive Phase Elements for Pattern  
19      Formation", OPTICS EXPRESS, vol. 1, no. 2 (July 1997) (published on the Internet).  
20      Holograms incorporating these color selective effects are not inconsistent with the present  
21      invention, and alternate embodiments of the present invention include appropriate phase  
22      modulation to effect such color selective effects.

23              The present invention may also be optionally embodied using so-called "volume"  
24      hologram construction. Holograms can be recorded in materials that are thicker than

007250 " 3507360  
1 several hundred micrometers. Such holograms have special properties and have been  
2 discussed for display applications and optical storage applications for a number of years.  
3 See J.W. Goodman, INTRODUCTION TO FOURIER OPTICS, McGraw Hill (2d ed. 1996).  
4 Such holograms when reconstructed suppress the conjugate image. In addition, these  
5 holograms can display color selective and angle selective behavior. This means that  
6 volume holograms recorded with certain angle between the object and the reference wave  
7 will reconstruct only when illuminated with a reconstruction wave impinging at an  
8 appropriate angle. This property is utilized in a far field hologram viewing device  
9 according to the present invention in the following way. Multiple holograms of different  
10 images are recorded with reference beams coming at different angles. When this  
11 composite hologram is used in viewing point sources located at different positions, the  
12 holographic image reconstructed will depend on the location of the point source. This  
13 leads to an enhanced viewing experience by generating several independently recorded  
14 images to appear for light sources at different positions in the scene.

15 A second class of alternate embodiments is based on variations of the low  
16 diffracting regions of the hologram.

17 The individual low diffraction regions need not all have the same shape and size.  
18 Thus, according to one alternate embodiment, circles are mixed with polygons of varying  
19 sizes in a single SVDEFF hologram.

20 Moreover, the shapes need not be restricted to simple geometric patterns. Thus,  
21 another alternate embodiment employs a mix of low diffraction efficiency regions that are  
22 shaped like various alphanumeric characters or graphic images. This results in an added  
23 benefit of creating an esthetically pleasing appearance when viewed.

1           Although the low diffracting regions are described above as being optically flat,  
2           the low diffraction regions need not be perfectly optically flat in order to practice the  
3           present invention. Fabrication limitations arising in mass production cause the low  
4           diffraction regions to vary from being perfectly optically flat.

5           In addition to unintentional deviations from optical flatness, one alternate  
6           embodiment calls for the low diffracting regions to have intentionally imposed phase  
7           profiles in the form of weakly diffracting patterns. For example, the weakly diffracting  
8           pattern is embodied as high frequency gratings that produce attractive light patterns  
9           beyond the extent of the desired diffracted light pattern. Thus, the low diffraction  
10          efficiency region can be utilized to augment and enhance the main light patterns without  
11          introducing unacceptable loss in the see-through image quality of the scene.

12          According to yet another alternate embodiment, the low diffracting regions have a  
13          phase profile produced by an indirectly computed SVDEFF.

14          According to a further alternate embodiment, the low diffracting regions have a  
15          gradually varying amplitude transmittance as opposed to a uniform transmittance.

16          One way to embody the low diffracting regions of the present invention is to  
17          intentionally introduce gaps between small unit holograms.

18          A third class of alternate embodiments is based on variations of the design and  
19          construction of the far field viewing device.

20          The viewing device may be embodied as having two distinct eye openings, one for  
21          each of a viewer's two eyes. In this case, the high diffraction portions of the respective  
22          holograms for the left and right eye are optionally embodied as a stereo pair. The use of a  
23          stereo pair generates a depth effect on the light pattern.

1           It is permissible to embody the frame that holds the far field device that places a  
2           hologram between the scene and the observer's eye in a variety of forms. The frame is  
3           alternately embodied as eyeglass frames, jewelry, bookmarks, greeting cards, and frames  
4           for mounting in (or on) windows.

5           According to another alternate embodiment, the far field device is incorporated  
6           into an imaging system. Examples of imaging systems that will embody the present  
7           invention are binoculars and telescopes. Use of far field devices according to the present  
8           invention is not limited to any specific type of imaging system and may be incorporated  
9           into any of a variety of possible configurations that interpose a far field hologram between  
10          the observer's eye and the scene.

11          According to one embodiment, the far field device is incorporated in or near the  
12          pupil plane of an imaging system that has a solid-state detector or film as the final  
13          detection plane rather than a human eye. Some examples of such devices are film-based  
14          still or movie cameras, as well as still or motion cameras utilizing solid-state type  
15          detectors.

16          The far field holograms described above worked using transmitted light.  
17          Holograms according to the present invention may also be embodied so as to work with  
18          light reflected from them. An important consideration for designing such reflective far  
19          field holograms is to account for the double optical pass through the hologram. According  
20          to an exemplary embodiment, reflective far field holograms according to the present  
21          invention are incorporated into stickers. When a sharp point-like light source is viewed  
22          after being reflected by the far field hologram, the desired light pattern will appear  
23          surrounding the light.

1           The present invention has been described in terms of preferred embodiments,  
2           however, it will be appreciated that various modifications and improvements may be made  
3           to the described embodiments without departing from the scope of the invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1           1. A viewing device for viewing by a user, the device comprising:  
2           a support structure; and  
3           a far field transmission hologram supported by the support structure, the far field  
4 transmission hologram having a graphic image encoded therein;  
5           wherein, when the support structure is disposed in a viewing position of the user,  
6 the graphic image is superimposed, with substantially no reversed diffracted copy of the  
7 graphic image, on a natural scene as viewed by the user through the hologram, and  
8           wherein the superimposed graphic image and the natural scene are viewable by the  
9 user in combination with substantial clarity.

1           2. The viewing device of claim 1, wherein the far field transmission hologram is a  
2 spatially varying diffraction efficiency far field hologram.

1           3. The viewing device of claim 2, wherein the far field transmission hologram is a  
2 fill factor modulated far field hologram.

1           4. The viewing device of claim 3, wherein the support structure is formed as a  
2 spectacle frame.

1           5. The viewing device of claim 3, wherein the support structure is formed as a  
2 hand-held viewer.

1           6. The viewing device of claim 3, wherein the support structure is formed as a  
2 bookmark.

1           7. The viewing device of claim 3, wherein the support structure is formed as an  
2 article of jewelry.

1           8. The viewing device of claim 2, wherein the far field transmission hologram has  
2 a high diffraction efficiency region with plural low diffraction efficiency regions  
3 distributed irregularly across the high diffraction efficiency region.

1           9. The viewing device of claim 8, wherein the percentage of area of the far field  
2 transmission hologram occupied by the plural low diffraction efficiency regions is selected  
3 so as to obtain a balance of un-diffracted light seen by the user and light diffracted into the  
4 graphic image.

1           10. The viewing device of claim 8, wherein the size of each of the plural low  
2 diffraction efficiency regions is selected to be sufficiently large so as to prevent any  
3 diffraction patterns caused by the low diffraction efficiency regions from distracting from  
4 the graphic image.

1           11. The viewing device of claim 8, wherein the size of each of the plural low  
2 diffraction efficiency regions is selected to be sufficiently small so as to prevent a need to  
3 maintain precise position with respect to an eye of the user in order to view the graphic  
4 image.

1           12. The viewing device of claim 1, wherein the far field transmission hologram is  
2 a computer-generated multilevel phase far field transmission hologram.

1           13. A viewing device for viewing by a user, the device comprising:  
2 a spectacle frame having lens apertures; and

3 a far field transmission hologram disposed in one or more of the lens apertures of  
4 the frame, the far field transmission hologram having a graphic image encoded therein;  
5 wherein, when the spectacle frame is disposed in a viewing position of the user, the  
6 graphic image is superimposed, with substantially no reversed diffracted copy of the  
7 graphic image, on a natural scene as viewed by the user through the hologram, and  
8 wherein the superimposed graphic image and the natural scene are viewable by the  
9 user in combination with substantial clarity.

1 14. The viewing device of claim 13, wherein the far field transmission hologram is  
2 a fill factor modulated far field hologram.

1 15. The viewing device of claim 13, wherein the far field transmission hologram is  
2 a spatially varying diffraction efficiency far field hologram.

1 16. The viewing device of claim 13, wherein the far field transmission hologram  
2 includes an interferometrically recorded pattern of optical phase variation.

1 17. The viewing device of claim 13, wherein the far field transmission hologram is  
2 a computer-generated multilevel phase far field transmission hologram.

1 18. An optical device comprising:  
2 a reflective far field hologram, wherein the hologram is a fill factor modulated far  
3 field hologram.

1 19. The optical device of claim 18, wherein the reflective far field hologram has a  
2 backside, the optical device further comprising:  
3 adhesive disposed on the backside of the hologram so as to form a sticker.

20. A method of generating a far field transmission hologram, the method comprising:

altering at least one optical property of a substrate to form a substantially shift-invariant far field hologram, the far field hologram having a graphic image encoded therein, wherein the alteration of the at least one optical property produces a high diffraction efficiency; and

substituting a low diffraction efficiency pattern for at least one selected region of the far field hologram.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein the low diffraction efficiency pattern comprises a substantially optically flat surface.

22. The method of claim 20, wherein the far field hologram is computer-generated.

23. The method of claim 20, wherein the substantially shift-invariant far field hologram has a utilized hologram area and has a minimum probe diameter, and

wherein the size of the selected region of substitution is substantially smaller than the utilized hologram area and is substantially larger than the minimum probe diameter.

24. The method of claim 20, wherein altering the at least one optical property of a substrate comprises: amplitude modulation.

25. The method of claim 20, wherein altering the at least one optical property of a substrate comprises: optically interferometrically recording a hologram.

1           26. The method of claim 20, wherein altering the at least one optical property of a  
2           substrate comprises: generation via computer of a multilevel phase hologram.

1           27. A filter for use with a camera having a light gathering path and an image  
2           sensor, the filter comprising:

3           a far field transmission hologram, the far field transmission hologram having a  
4           graphic image encoded therein and being adapted for mounting in the light gathering path;

5           wherein, when the far field transmission hologram is mounted in the light  
6           gathering path, the graphic image is superimposed, with substantially no reversed  
7           diffracted copy of the graphic image, on a natural scene as viewed by the image sensor  
8           through the hologram, and

9           wherein the superimposed graphic image and the natural scene are viewable by the  
10          image sensor in combination with substantial clarity.

1           28. The filter of claim 27, wherein the far field transmission hologram is a fill  
2           factor modulated far field hologram.

1           29. The filter of claim 27, wherein the far field transmission hologram is a  
2           computer-generated multilevel phase far field transmission hologram.

1           30. The filter of claim 27, further comprising:

2           a filter frame, the far field transmission hologram being mounted in the frame.

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

1           This invention pertains to the design of optimized far field viewing devices that  
2 simultaneously produce bright far field holographic light patterns and achieve good see-  
3 through performance to present a well focused scene. A far field transmission hologram  
4 recorded on a transparent substrate has regions having high diffraction efficiency  
5 juxtaposed with regions having low diffraction efficiency. The high diffraction efficiency  
6 regions contribute to production of bright far field holographic light patterns, whereas the  
7 low diffraction efficiency regions contribute to see-through performance.

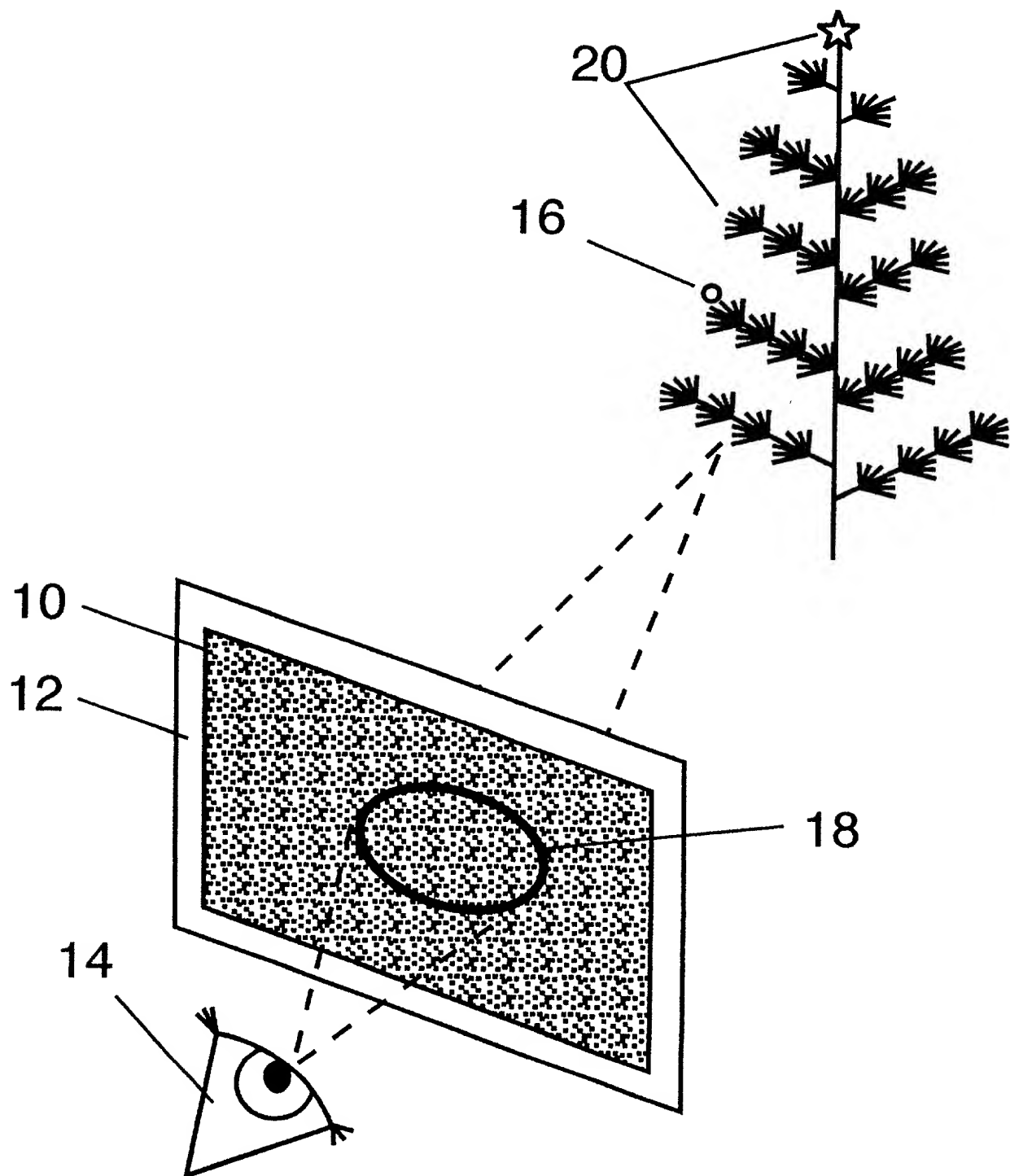


FIG. 1

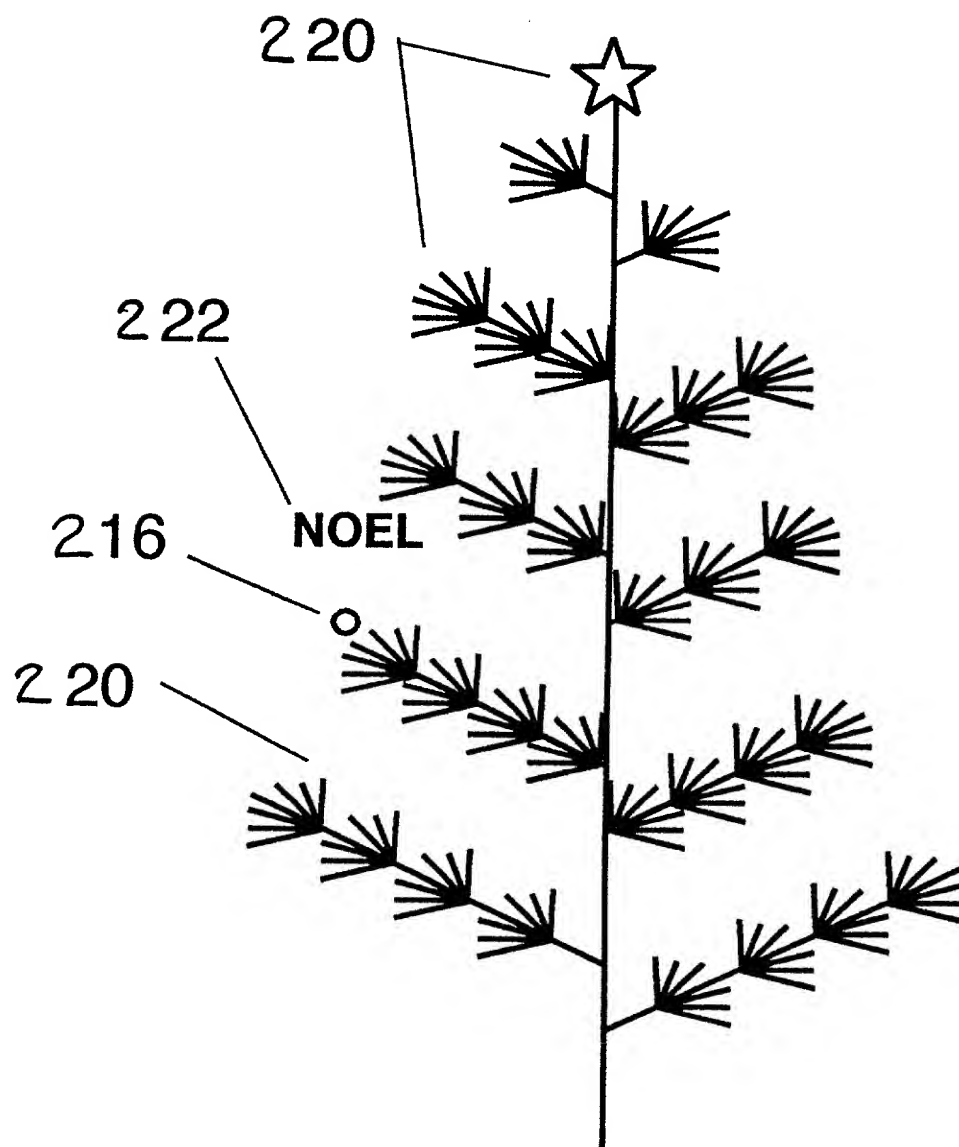


FIG. 2

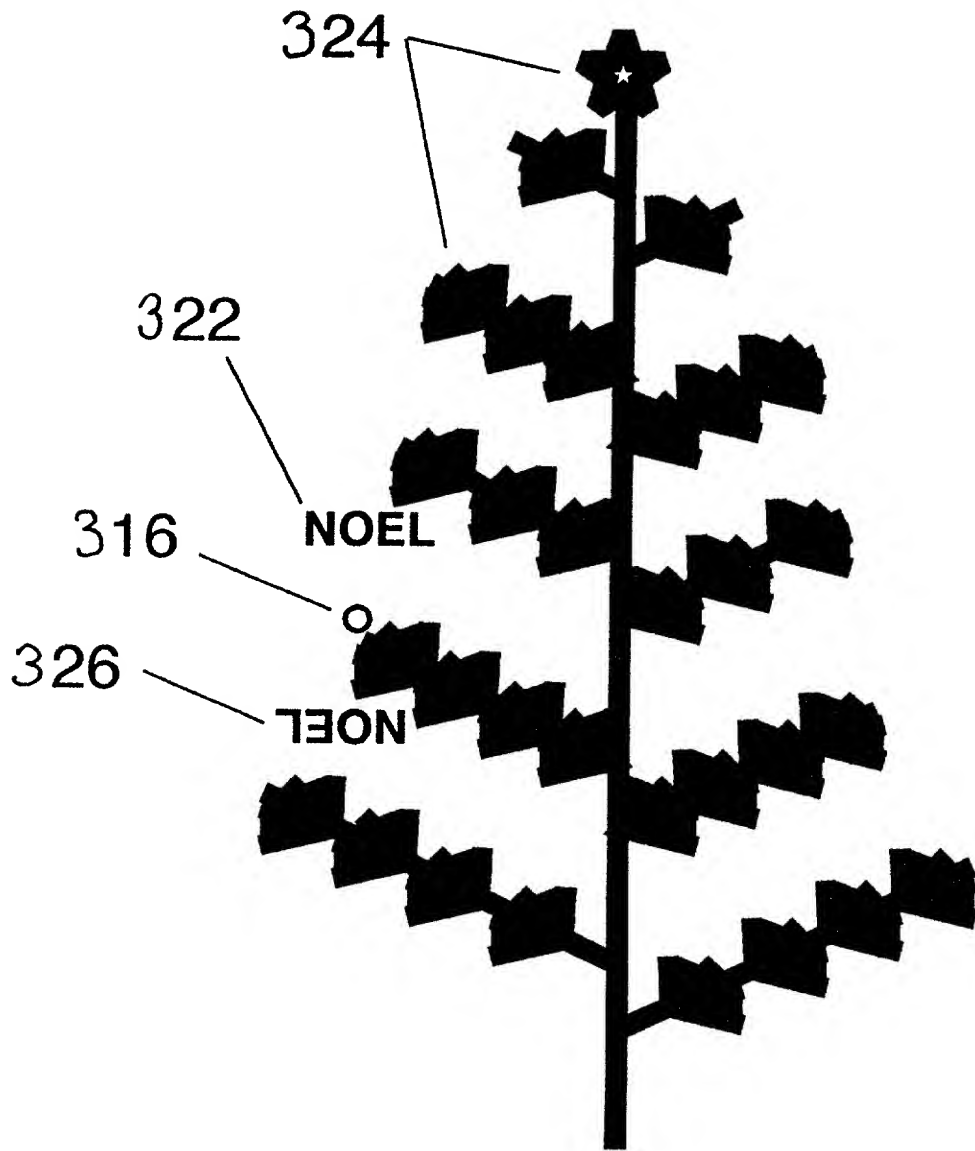


FIG. 3

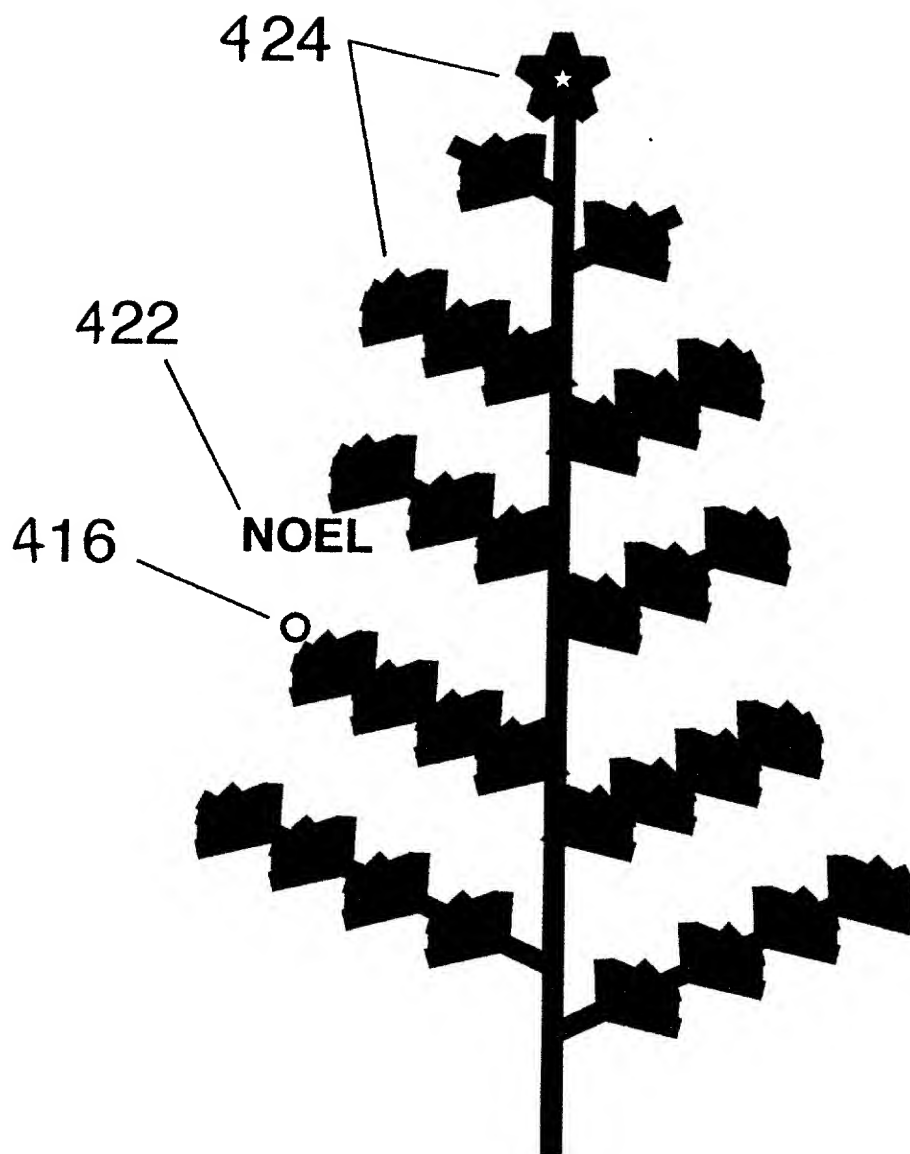


FIG. 4

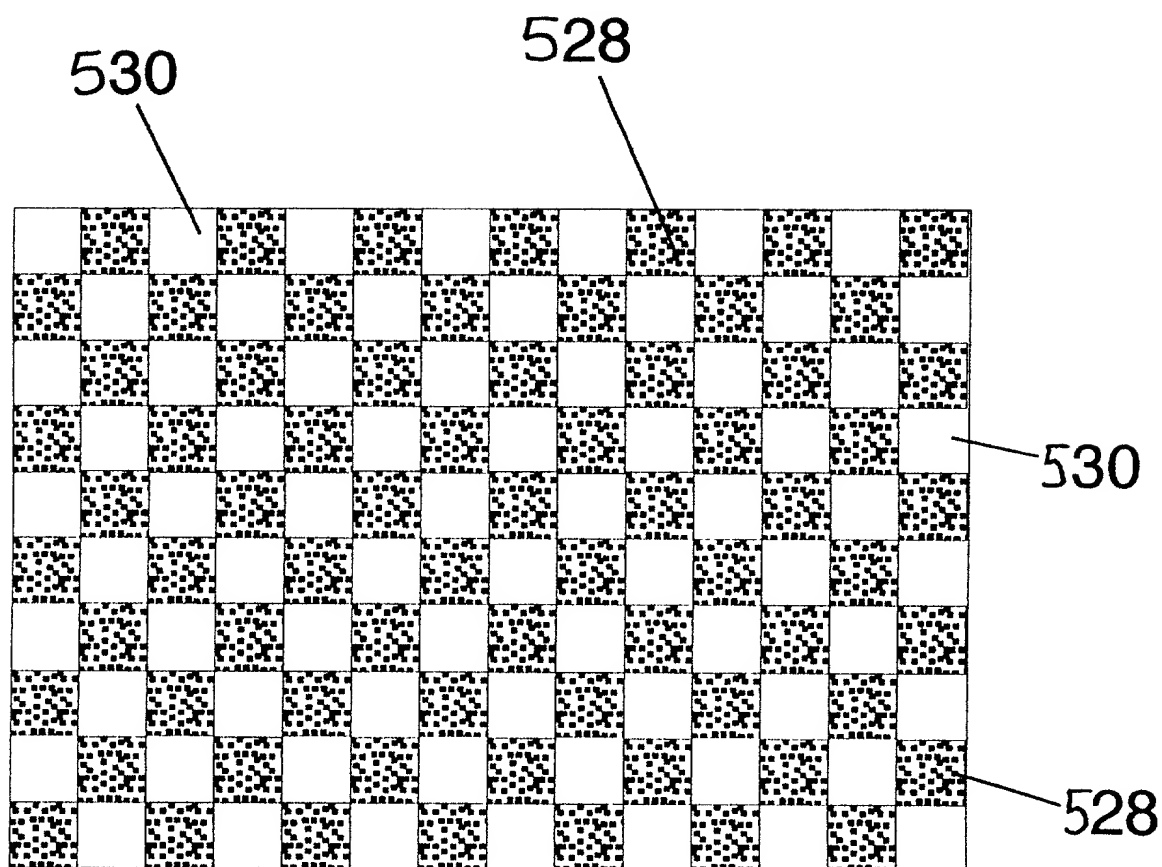


FIG. 5

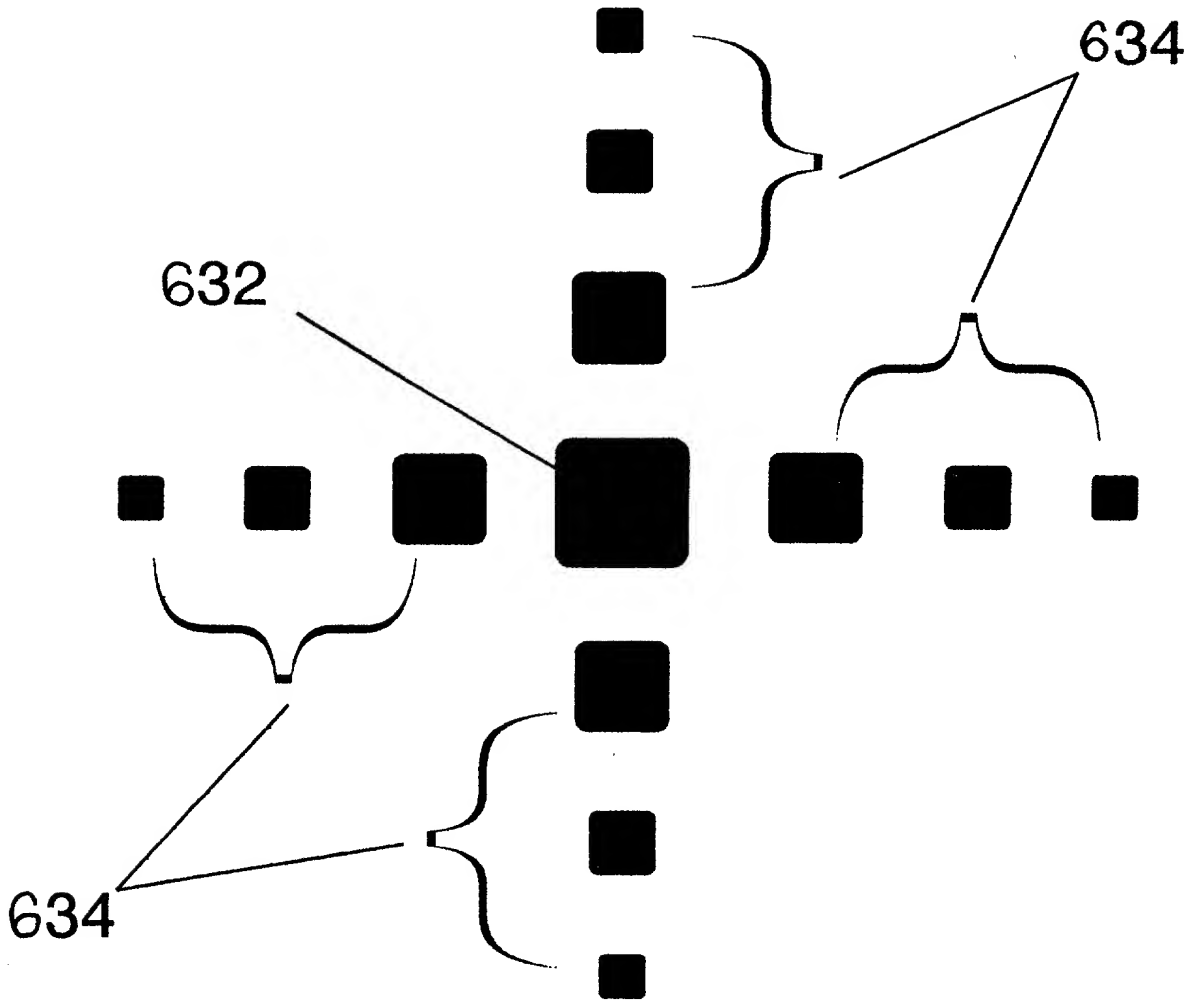


FIG. 6

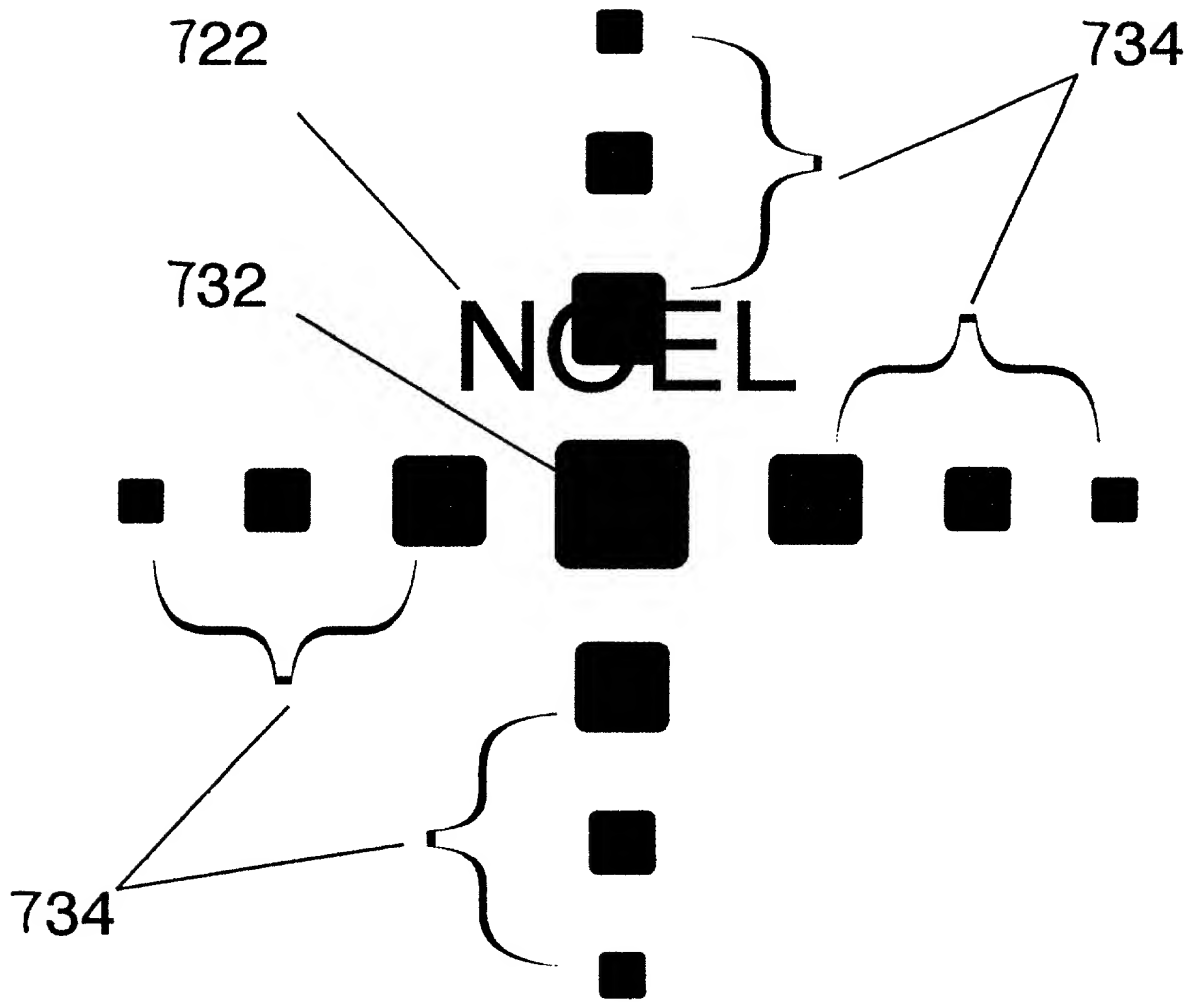


FIG. 7

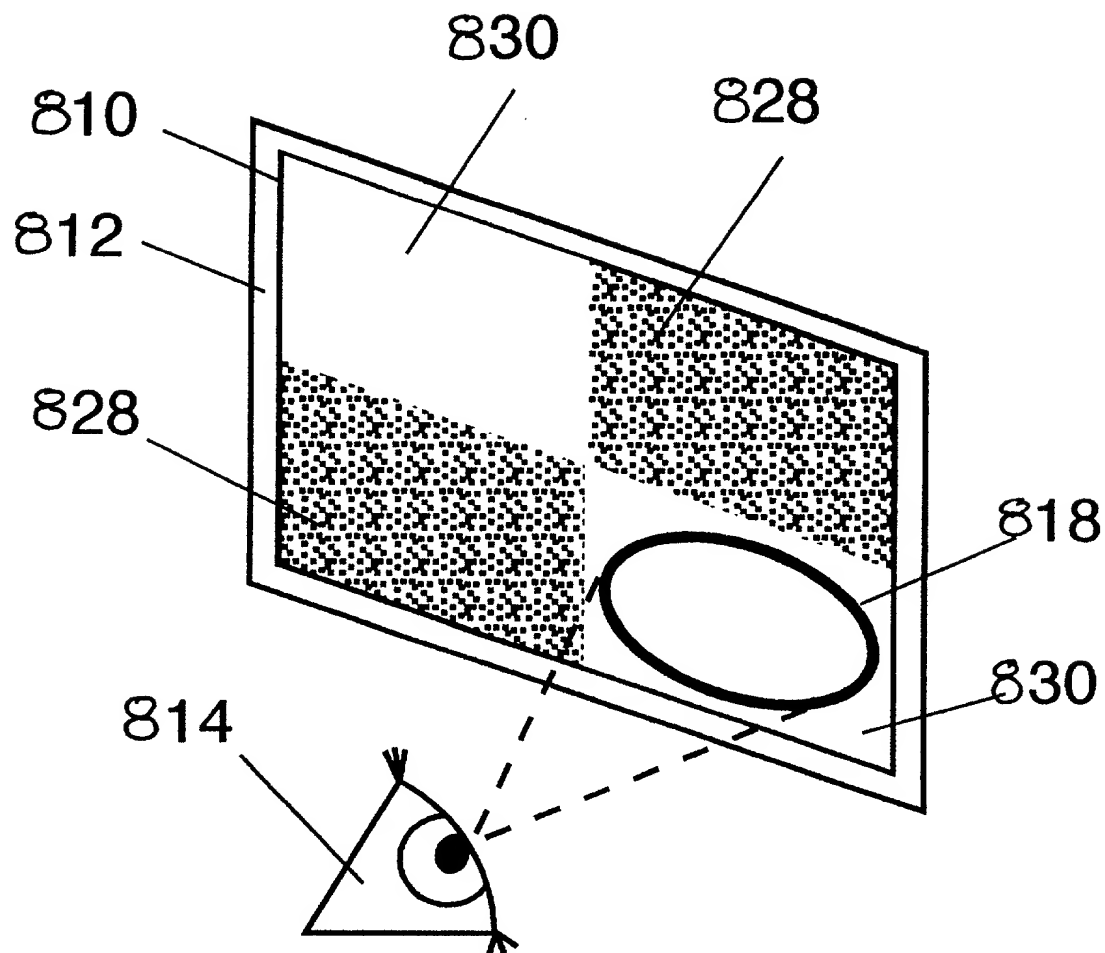


FIG. 8

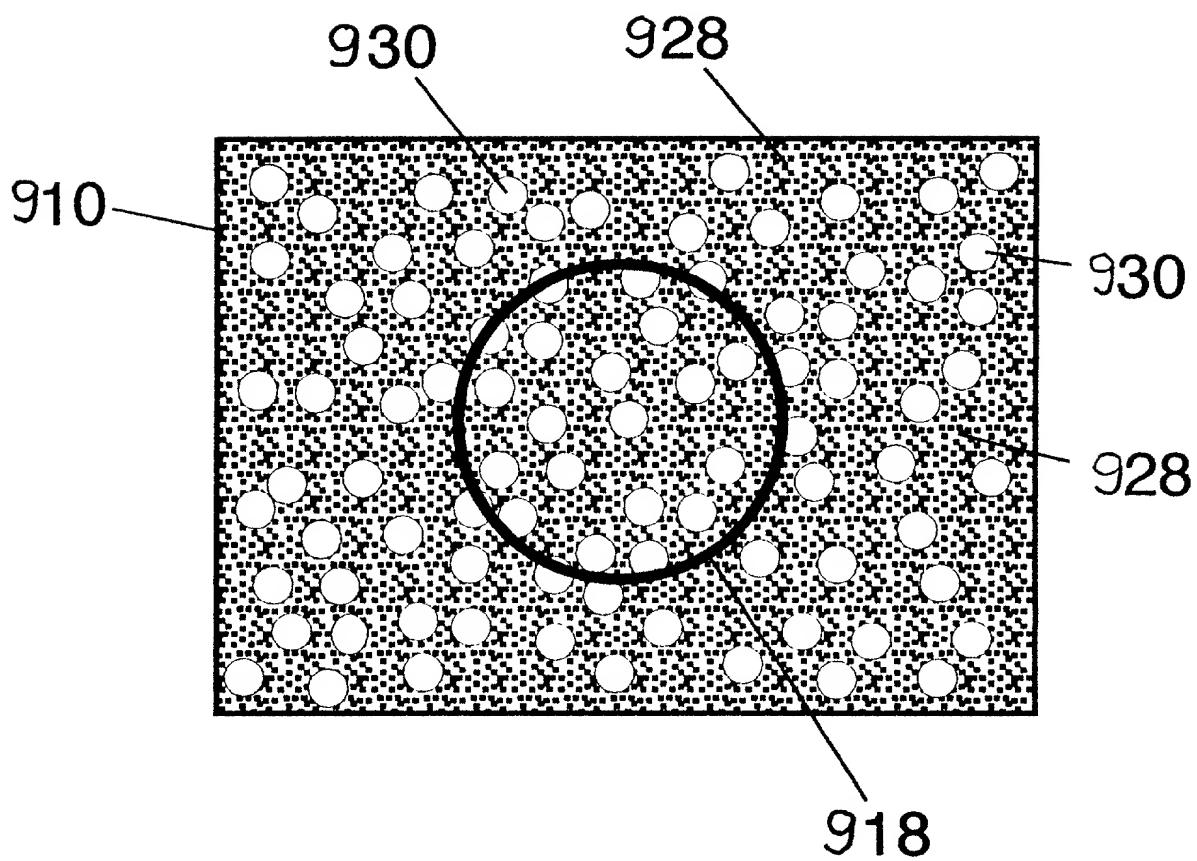


FIG. 9

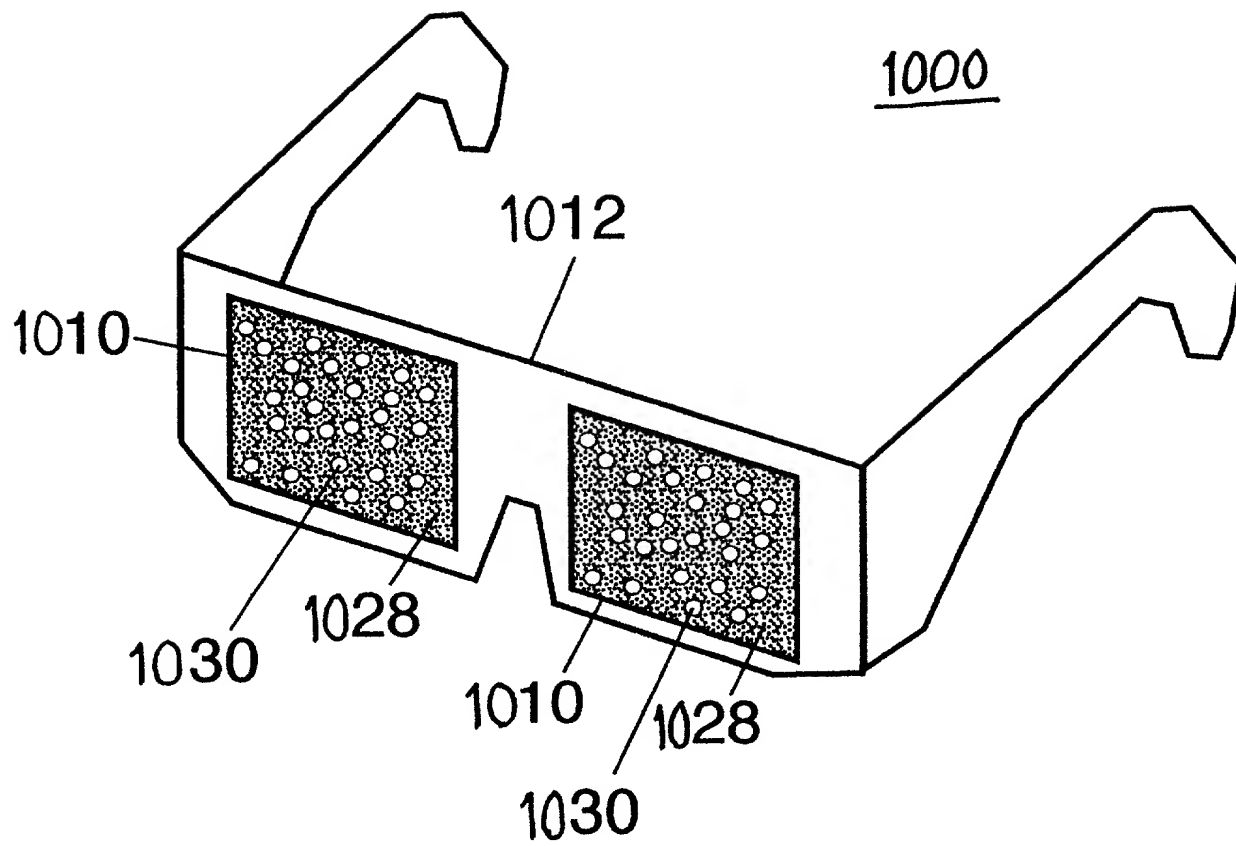


FIG. 10

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

in re Application of: Ravindra A. Athale and Joseph van der Gracht

Serial No.: Not Yet Assigned

Group Art Unit: Not Yet Assigned

Filed: Herewith

Examiner: Not Yet Assigned

**FOR: CONTROLLED DIFFRACTION EFFICIENCY FAR FIELD VIEWING DEVICES**

**DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR PATENT APPLICATION**

As below inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, joint and first inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled Controlled Diffraction Efficiency Far Field Viewing Devices, the specification of which is attached hereto.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a).

I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Jon L. Roberts  
Registration No. 31,293  
John K. Abokhair, Esq.  
Registration No. 30,537  
Kevin L. Pontius  
Registration No. 37,512  
Christopher B. Kilner  
Registration No. 45,381  
Roberts Abokhair & Mardula, L.L.C.  
11800 Sunrise Valley Drive  
Suite 1000  
Reston, Virginia 20191-5302  
(703) 391-2900

09671093-092700  
00/2350-2507/950

[illegible]

Full name of inventor Ravindra A. Athale  
Inventor's Signature Ravindra A. Athale Date 9/22/2000

Residence Burke, VA

Burke, VA 21044 22015 *PL*

Full name of inventor Joseph van der Gracht

Residence Columbia, MD

Columbia, MD-22015 21044 Jv

Citizenship: USA